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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/087,706	02/28/2002	Yuqun Zeng	12113/46002	7984
26646	7590	05/02/2007	EXAMINER	
KENYON & KENYON LLP			PATEL, ISHWARBHAI B	
ONE BROADWAY				
NEW YORK, NY 10004			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2841	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			05/02/2007	PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 10/087,706	<b>Applicant(s)</b> ZENG, YUQUN
	<b>Examiner</b> Ishwar (I. B.) Patel	<b>Art Unit</b> 2841

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### **Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

1)  Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07 February 2007.

2a)  This action is **FINAL**.                            2b)  This action is non-final.

3)  Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## **Disposition of Claims**

4)  Claim(s) 1-4 and 6-14 is/are pending in the application.  
4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
5)  Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
6)  Claim(s) 1-4 and 6-14 is/are rejected.  
7)  Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
8)  Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

9)  The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)  The drawing(s) filed on 10 March 2005 is/are: a)  accepted or b)  objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)  The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

12)  Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
a)  All    b)  Some \* c)  None of:  
1.  Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
2.  Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
3.  Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received

**Attachment(s)**

1)  Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) •  
2)  Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  
3)  Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_  
4)  Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_  
5)  Notice of Informal Patent Application  
6)  Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is in response to the response filed on February 7, 2007.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

2. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

3. Claims 1-4 and 6-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. While figure 2 shows the cross section of the wireless type of component and figure 3 shows top view of the component, no relevant detail of the dissipative coating layer applied onto all connecting cables of ESD sensitive devices, as claimed in the base claim 1, is either described in the specification or shown in the figure. It is unclear for a person of ordinary skill in the art to understand the structure of the dissipative coating layer applied onto all connecting cables of ESD devices.

4. Claims 1-4 and 6-14 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter, which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to

which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention. While figure 2 shows the cross section of the wireless type of component and figure 3 shows top view of the component, no relevant detail of the dissipative coating layer applied onto all connecting cable of ESD sensitive devices, as claimed in the base claim 1, is either described in the specification or shown in the figure. It is unclear for a person of ordinary skill in the art the detail structure of the dissipative coating layer applied onto all connecting cables of ESD devices.

5. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter, which the applicant regards as his invention.

6. Claims 1-4 and 6-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. While the applicant has claimed "wherein said the dissipative coating layer applied onto all connecting cable of ESD sensitive devices" no relevant detail is either described in the description or the figure. It is unclear for a person of ordinary skill in the art to understand the claimed connection structure with the dissipative coating layer. This makes the scope indefinite.

**For the examination purpose, the examiner assumes the "connecting cable" as the traces or leads connecting various components.**

***Drawings***

7. The drawings are objected to under 37 CFR 1.83(a). The drawings must show every feature of the invention specified in the claims. Therefore, the detail of dissipative coating layer applied onto all connecting cables of ESD sensitive devices, as claimed in the base claim 1, must be shown or the feature(s) canceled from the claim(s). No new matter should be entered.

Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. The figure or figure number of an amended drawing should not be labeled as "amended." If a drawing figure is to be canceled, the appropriate figure must be removed from the replacement sheet, and where necessary, the remaining figures must be renumbered and appropriate changes made to the brief description of the several views of the drawings for consistency. Additional replacement sheets may be necessary to show the renumbering of the remaining figures. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either "Replacement Sheet" or "New Sheet" pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

8. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

9. Claims 1-4 and 6-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Unruh (US Patent No. 5,350,594).

**Regarding claim 1**, Unruh in figure 2 discloses an electrostatic discharge device (ESD) safe wireless type of component comprising: a base (10), an electrically conductive copper trace (traces and pad on board 10 made of copper clad laminate, not shown in figure except pad 32) provided on said base (10), and an insulating layer (30) coated on said copper trace (see figure); wherein a dissipative coating layer (34) is applied on the top of said insulation layer (30), wherein said dissipative coating layer is applied onto all connecting leads / traces of ESD sensitive devices (connecting leads of the components including the ESD sensitive devices 12, traces/leads not shown).

**Regarding claim 2**, Unruh further discloses the surface resistivity of said dissipative coating layer ranges about  $10^6$  –  $10^9 \Omega$  /  $\square$  (column 4, line 26-27, which is within the range recited,  $10^4$  –  $10^{11} \Omega$ ).

**Regarding claim 3**, Unruh further discloses a thickness of dissipative coating in the range between 5-100  $\mu\text{m}$  (1.5 mil, about 38  $\mu\text{m}$ , column 5, line 65, which is within the claimed range of 5-100  $\mu\text{m}$ ).

**Regarding claim 4**, Unruh further discloses exposed bonding pad area (32 and other bonding pad are exposed, column 4, line 13 - 35).

**Regarding claims 6 and 7**, Unruh discloses all the features of the claimed invention, but does not explicitly disclose the dissipative coating layer is applied via lamination, as claimed in claim 6 or the dissipative coating layer is applied via sputtering, as claimed in claim 7. However, how the dissipative layer is applied is a process limitation in a product claim. Such a process limitation defines the claimed invention over the prior art only to the degree that it defines the product itself. A process limitation cannot serve to patentably distinguish the product over the prior art, in the case that the product is same as, or obvious over, the prior art. See Product-by-Process in MPEP 2113 and 2173.05(p) and *In re Thorpe*, 227 USPQ 964, 966 (Fed. Cir. 1985). Unruh discloses the structure. Therefore, Unruh meets the limitations of claim 6 and 7.

**Regarding claim 8**, Unruh further discloses the dissipative coating layer includes polymer (column 5, line 60-65).

**Regarding claim 9,** Unruh further discloses the said wireless type of components is configured to reduce a static charge from 1000 V to below 10 V (as pad 32 is connected to ground, it will reduce the voltage below 10 V depending upon the ground potential, which may be close to zero).

10. Claims 10-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Unruh as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Dodsworth (US Patent No. 6,459,043) and Anderson (US Patent No. 6,687,097).

**Regarding claims 10-14,** Unruh discloses all the features of the claimed invention as applied to claim 1 above, but does not disclose the ESD sensitive devices include a component of a disk drive, as claimed in claim 10, or a magnetic data storage, as claimed in claim 11, or a slider, as claimed in claim 12, or a pre-amp, as claimed in claim 13 or a micro-actuator, as claimed in claim 14. However, all the components as claimed are known in the art and it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to provide the known ESD protection device to protect those devices against electrostatic charge. As an example, Dodsworth (US Patent No. 6,459,043) in figure 2 discloses a flexible circuit with electrostatic damage limiting feature having all the leads (110, connecting various component) coated with polymeric material (150) to act as a electrostatic discharge dissipating layer to protect magneto resistive (MR) of a hard disk drive and further recites the resistance value in the range of  $10^4 - 10^9 \Omega$  (column 4, line 34-52). Anderson (US Patent No. 6,687,097) in figure 3A discloses an electrostatic protection for magnetic heads with

pads and conductor (172/143, which are connecting various component) coated with a polymer-coating layer (180) acting as an electrostatic discharge dissipating layer.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to use the electrostatic discharge protection feature of Unruh to include a component of a disk drive, as claimed in claim 10, or a magnetic data storage, as claimed in claim 11, or a slider, as claimed in claim 12, or a pre-amp, as claimed in claim 13 or a micro-actuator, as claimed in claim 14, as taught by Dodsworth, and Anderson in order to protect the devices from damage due to electro static charge.

#### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

11. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

12. Claim 1, 4, 6, 7, and 9-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kawakami, Japanese Patent Publication No. 02-174289 in view of Dodsworth (US Patent No. 6,459,043) and Anderson (US Patent No. 6,687,097).

**Regarding claim 1**, Kawakami et al., discloses an electrostatic discharge device (ESD) safe wireless type of component comprising: a base (1), an electrically

conductive copper trace (2, see figure) provided on said base (1), and an insulating layer (4) coated on copper trace (2); wherein a dissipative coating layer (5) is applied on the top of said insulation layer (4).

Kawakami et al., does not explicitly disclose any cable connected to the board connecting other devices and dissipative coating layer applied onto all connecting leads / traces of ESD sensitive devices.

Dodsworth (US Patent No. 6,459,043) in figure 2 discloses a flexible circuit with electrostatic damage limiting feature having all the leads (110, connecting various component) coated with polymeric material (150) to act as a electrostatic discharge dissipating layer to protect magneto resistive (MR) of a hard disk drive and further recites the resistance value in the range of  $10^4 - 10^9 \Omega$  (column 4, line 34-52).

Anderson (US Patent No. 6,687,097) in figure 3A discloses an electrostatic protection for magnetic heads with pads and conductor (172/143, which are connecting various component) coated with a polymer coating layer (180) acting as an electrostatic discharge dissipating layer.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to provide the board of Kawakami with the connecting cables of for input / out put signals of various devices, which are coated with dissipating layer, as taught by Dodsworth and Anderson in order to have the protection against static electricity generated during assembly or operation.

**Regarding claim 4**, the modified structure of Kawakami et al., further discloses exposed bonding pad area (3).

**Regarding claims 6 and 7**, the modified structure of Kawakami et al., discloses all the features of the claimed invention, but does not explicitly disclose the dissipative coating layer is applied via lamination, as claimed in claim 6 or the dissipative coating layer is applied via sputtering, as claimed in claim 7. However, how the dissipative layer is applied is a process limitation in a product claim. Such a process limitation defines the claimed invention over the prior art only to the degree that it defines the product itself. A process limitation cannot serve to patentably distinguish the product over the prior art, in the case that the product is same as, or obvious over, the prior art. See Product-by-Process in MPEP 2113 and 2173.05(p) and *In re Thorpe*, 227 USPQ 964, 966 (Fed. Cir. 1985). The modified board of Kawakami discloses the structure. Therefore, the modified structure of Kawakami meets the limitations of claim 6 and 7.

**Regarding claim 9**, the modified structure of Kawakami discloses all the features of the claimed invention, but does not disclose the said wireless type of components is configured to reduce a static charge from 1000 V to below 10 V.

As applied to claim 1 above, Dodsworth, in figure 2, discloses a dissipating layer (150) for ESD protection of magneto resistive (MR) head and further recites that the tribocharge voltage can be minimized by connecting the dissipating layer (150) to a ground trace, which may reduced the voltage to even zero, (column 4, line 15-33).

A person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention would have configured the device to a desired safe voltage value.

Further, it has been held that where the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, discovering the optimum or working ranges involves only routine skill in the art. *In re Aller*, 220 F.2d 454, 456, 105 USPQ 233, 235 (CCPA 1955).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to configure the modified structure of Kawakami to reduce a static charge from 1000 V to below 10 V, as taught by Dodsworth, in order to provide the desired electro static discharge protection to the device.

**Regarding claims 10-12**, the modified structure of Kawakami further discloses all the features of the claimed invention, including the ESD sensitive devices include a component of a disk drive, as claimed in claim 10, and comprise a magnetic data storage, as recited in claim 11 and a slider as recited in claim 12 (see abstract of Dodsworth and Anderson, Anderson column 1, line 12-30, column 5, line 35-50).

**Regarding claims 13 and 14**, the modified structure of Kawakami discloses all the features of the claimed invention, but does not disclose the ESD sensitive devices include a component a pre-amp, as claimed in claim 13 or a micro-actuator, as claimed in claim 14. However, both the components as claimed are known in the art and are part of hard disk drive system. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to provide the known ESD protection device to

protect those devices against electrostatic charge as recited by Dodsworth and Anderson. Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to construe the ESD device of the modified structure of Kawakami et al., to include a pre-amp, as recited in claim 13 or a micro-actuator, as recited in claim 14, as taught by Dodsworth and Anderson, in order to protect the devices from damage due to electro static charge.

13. Claim 2, 3 and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the modified structure of Kawakami as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Remington, US Patent No. 5,350,228.

**Regarding claim 2,** the modified structure of Kawakami discloses all the features of the claimed invention as applied to claim 1 above, but does not explicitly disclose the surface resistively of said dissipative coating layer ranges about  $10^4$  –  $10^{11} \Omega / \square$ .

Remington, in figure 2, discloses an electrostatic discharge protective coating (electrostatic dissipative paint) with a thickness of 0.7 to 0.9 mils (17  $\mu\text{m}$  to 22  $\mu\text{m}$  column 4, line 65) and surface resistively of about  $10^6$ - $10^{10}$  ohm, (column 4, line 30-40) to have protection against static electricity.

Dodsworth as applied to claim 1 above recites the dissipative coating with resistance value in the range of  $10^4$  –  $10^9 \Omega$ .

Further, it has been held to be within the general skill of a worker in the art to select a known material on the basis of its suitability for the intended use as a matter of design choice. *In re Leshin*, 125 USPQ.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to provide the dissipative coating of Kawakami et al., with a surface resistivity ranges about  $10^4 - 10^{11} \Omega / \square$ , as taught by Remington and Dodsworth, in order to have desired protection from the static electricity.

**Regarding claim 3**, the modified structure of Kawakami further discloses a thickness of dissipative coating in the range between 0.7 mils to 0.9 mils as recited in by Remington (17  $\mu\text{m}$  to 22  $\mu\text{m}$ ) as applied to claim 2 above, which is within the claimed range of 5-100  $\mu\text{m}$ .

**Regarding claim 8**, the modified structure of Kawakami further discloses the dissipative coating layer include a polymer (as recited by Remington, column 5, line 26-40, Dodsworth, column 3, line 49-52).

### ***Response to Arguments***

14. Applicant's arguments with respect to prior art rejection of claims have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Further applicant's arguments with respect to 112 rejection and drawing rejection have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

(a) Applicant argues (starting on page 4 of the response) about rejection of claims 1 to 4 and 14 under 35 USC 112, first paragraph (lack of description) that the original claim 5 provides an adequate written description of subject matter claim.

This is not found persuasive.

Though, the original claim is considered as a part of the specification, the original claims 5 merely recites “wherein said dissipative coating layer is applied to all **connecting cables** of ESD sensitive devices”, no were the detail structure of the “cable” and how it is connected to the ESD safe wireless type of component is described. (**Further, the applicant in response to drawing objection argues that a detailed showing of the dissipative coating layer applied onto all connecting cables is not essential for a proper understanding of the invention.**)

(b) Applicant argues (starting on page 4 of the response) about rejection of claims 1 to 4 and 14 under 35 USC 112, first paragraph (enablement) that the dissipative coating layer is described with sufficient detail and recites the dissipative layer coating as described on page 3, line 8-11) of the substitute specification.

This is not found to be persuasive.

The description as referred is showing the detail of the component with the dissipative layer, but nowhere the detail structure of the **“cable connection”** as recited in claim is shown. In fact the applicant is not showing or pin pointing as to what is considered as a “cable”.

(c) Applicant argues (starting on page 7 of the response) about rejection of claims 1 to 4 and 14 under 35 USC 112, second paragraph for failing to particularly

point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention that when read in light of the specification, those skilled in the art would understand, with a reasonable degree of clarity and particularly, that the scope of the invention includes any all dissipative coating layers that might be applied onto the connecting cables of ESD sensitive device and connecting cables as well.

This is not found to be persuasive.

Though dissipative coating layer on the component is described, the dissipative coating on all the connecting cable in not described in detail to be able to be understood by a person of ordinary skill in the art is described. In fact not detail of the connecting "cable" or what the applicant is considering as "connecting cable" is shown except the "wherein said dissipative coating layer is applied to all connecting cables of ESD sensitive devices", as recited in the original claim 5.

(d) Applicant argues (starting on page 8 of the response) about the objection to drawing that a detailed showing of the dissipative coating layer applied onto all connecting cables is not essential for a proper understanding of the invention for at least the reason explained above. That is details provided in the specification with respect to the dissipative coating layer are sufficient to establish that those skilled in the art, upon reading the specification and examining figures would understand the scope of the invention, as well as, how to make and/or use the invention.

This is not found persuasive.

Nowhere in the drawing or in the description the applicant has shown or pin pointed as to what has been considered as the "cables". Figure 2 is a cross section

showing a detail of the structure with a base, a copper trace, an insulating layer and a dissipative layer. Figure 3 shown the top view but the structure of the "cable" has not been shown which is required for properly understanding the structure. No element on any of the drawing is identified as "cable." The drawings must show every feature of the invention specified in the claims. Therefore, the detail of dissipative coating layer applied onto all connecting cables of ESD sensitive devices, as claimed in the base claim 1, must be shown or the feature(s) canceled from the claim(s). No new matter should be entered.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ishwar (I. B.) Patel whose telephone number is (571) 272 1933. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F (8:30 - 5:00).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Dean Reichard can be reached on (571) 272 1984. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

ibp  
April 29, 2007



Ishwar (I. B.) Patel  
Primary Examiner